

size than *Annjithemum*, to be considered immediately. 1

odontoid process of the axis is beginning to assume a characteristic spout-like shape of that of the existing Horse a many modern Ungulates. The median digit of both fore-a hind-limbs has become greatly enlarged as compared with 1 corresponding digit of earlier forms.

It is held, however, that *Anojitherium* is not on the dir line of descent either in America or in Europe, in both of wh: It occurs. Its teeth are in some respects less Horse-like than some of the more ancient genera, to which the converse would expected on the descent theory. Its hoofs are much elonga- and flattened, a mark of specialisation and not appropriate

a creature holding an intermediate position in the equine ser. Both the American (*A. e^uinuni*) and the European species • *aitrefzease*) are of very large size, larger than its successors,, e

sueli "nltemations in bulk are unlikely."

The genus *Desmatt-ppHS* of Professor Scott¹ fills in the { bet\Teeii *J&Koliipp'US* and *frotah-ipp'us*. The molars and premol are brachyodont, but there is a thin deposit of cement in In tooth valleys, leading towards the more complete filling of tl~ valleys with cement, which is found in *Protohipp-us*. This ge of Horses, of which there is at present but one species, D. crenid was three-toed, and " the lateral digits, so far as can he judged fragmentary remains, were still fairly developed, and thoi nrach more reduced than in *Miohippus*, appear to he soxnew less so than in *JProtojiippus***

To recapitulate, the following is the probable series of equi3 in America—*JMTesohippvis*, *Miohippus*, *Desmatipjpis*, *Protojiippu*

The development of the limbs of the Horse shows a u interesting series of stages, which, correspond in part to ancestral forms which palaeontology seems to prove to be line of the descent of our existing Equidae. This matter recently been elucidated by Professor Ewart, who details following facts and comparisons:— In the youngest embryo (about 20 mm. in length)

humeros is somewhat curved, and considerably longer than **radius** and carpus taken **together**. The first-named shorter **in** the **adult**, and the proportions of that **bone** in young as well as its curvature are **suggestive** of that **anc**

¹ *Trans. American Phil. Soc.* acviii. 1896, p. 55.